

unmarried individuals get the majority of their income from Social Security. As of 2014, 151 million Americans had earned the protection of disability insurance. That is a tremendous accomplishment. Well over 100 million workers and their families can go about their days with the confidence that they are financially protected in the event of a medical catastrophe because of Social Security.

The program also provides indispensable benefits to nearly 7 million children. Without those benefits, many of the youngsters would face dire circumstances after the death or disability of a parent. None of this could have happened without the continuing support of the Congress.

Time and time again, Members have come together on a bipartisan basis to ensure this vital program remains strong. The 1939 amendments to Social Security expanded retirement benefits. In 1954, the Congress passed amendments that provided protection for workers who became disabled. The Social Security amendments of 1980 and 1983 also made important changes that helped ensure the program's long-term viability.

Social Security is one of America's great economic successes. The program is robust. In my view, there is big bipartisan interest in keeping it that way. I look forward to working with my colleagues and the ranking Democrat on the Finance Committee so that on both sides of the aisle we work together to ensure that Social Security continues to thrive for generations to come.

SENATE RESOLUTION 247—COMMEMORATING AND HONORING THE ACTIONS OF PRESIDENT HARRY S. TRUMAN AND THE CREWS OF THE ENOLA GAY AND BOCKSCAR IN USING THE ATOMIC BOMB TO BRING WORLD WAR II TO AN END

Mr. ISAKSON submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 247

Whereas, during World War II, in 1945, war in the Pacific Theater between the United States and Japan had entered its fourth year;

Whereas Allied military commanders were preparing to invade Japan;

Whereas President Harry S. Truman made the tactical decision to use the newly developed atomic bomb against Japan instead of invading Japan;

Whereas, on August 6, 1945, the crew of the Enola Gay, under the command of Colonel Paul W. Tibbets, Jr., dropped an atomic bomb on Hiroshima, Japan; and

Whereas, on August 9, 1945, the crew of the Bockscar, under the command of Major Charles W. Sweeney, dropped an atomic bomb on Nagasaki, Japan: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) commemorates and honors the courageous decision of President Harry S. Truman to use atomic bombs against Japan to bring an end to World War II; and

(2) commemorates and honors the courageous actions by the crews of the Enola Gay and the Bockscar in carrying out missions against Hiroshima and Nagasaki, respectively, that accomplished tactical terminal objectives and saved a countless number of lives of citizens of the United States.

SENATE RESOLUTION 248—DESIGNATING SEPTEMBER 2015 AS “NATIONAL PROSTATE CANCER AWARENESS MONTH”

Mr. SESSIONS (for himself, Mr. SHELBY, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. VITTER, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. MORAN, Mrs. BOXER, Ms. AYOTTE, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. KING, Mr. BLUNT, Mr. BOOKER, and Mr. BOOZMAN) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 248

Whereas over 2,900,000 families in the United States live with prostate cancer;

Whereas 1 in 7 males in the United States will be diagnosed with prostate cancer in their lifetimes;

Whereas prostate cancer is the most commonly diagnosed non-skin cancer and the second leading cause of cancer-related deaths among males in the United States;

Whereas in 2015, the National Cancer Institute estimates that 220,800 men will be diagnosed with, and more than 27,000 men will die of, prostate cancer;

Whereas 40 percent of newly diagnosed prostate cancer cases occur in males under the age of 65;

Whereas the odds of developing prostate cancer rise rapidly after age 50;

Whereas African-American males suffer from a prostate cancer incidence rate that is significantly higher than White males and have double the prostate cancer mortality rate of White males;

Whereas obesity is a significant predictor of the severity of prostate cancer;

Whereas the probability that obesity will lead to death and high cholesterol levels is strongly associated with advanced prostate cancer;

Whereas having a father or brother with prostate cancer more than doubles the risk of a man developing prostate cancer, with a particularly high risk for men who have a brother with the disease;

Whereas screening by a digital rectal examination and a prostate-specific antigen blood test can detect the disease at the earlier, more treatable stages, which could increase the chances of survival for more than 5 years to nearly 100 percent;

Whereas only 38 percent of males survive more than 5 years if diagnosed with prostate cancer after the cancer has metastasized;

Whereas there are no noticeable symptoms of prostate cancer while prostate cancer is in the early stages, making appropriate screening critical;

Whereas ongoing research promises further improvements in prostate cancer prevention, early detection, and treatment; and

Whereas educating people in the United States, including health care providers, about prostate cancer and early detection strategies is crucial to saving the lives of males and preserving and protecting families: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates September 2015 as “National Prostate Cancer Awareness Month”; and

(2) declares that steps should be taken—

(A) to raise awareness about the importance of screening methods for, and treatment of, prostate cancer;

(B) to encourage research so that screening and treatment for prostate cancer may be improved, the causes of prostate cancer may be discovered, and a cure for prostate cancer may be developed; and

(C) to continue to consider ways for improving access to, and the quality of, health care services for detecting and treating prostate cancer; and

(3) calls on the people of the United States, interest groups, and affected persons—

(A) to promote awareness of prostate cancer;

(B) to take an active role in the fight to end the devastating effects of prostate cancer on individuals, families, and the economy; and

(C) to observe National Prostate Cancer Awareness Month with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 2616. Mr. BROWN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 754, to improve cybersecurity in the United States through enhanced sharing of information about cybersecurity threats, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2617. Mr. GARDNER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 754, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2618. Mr. MENENDEZ submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 754, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2619. Mr. MCCAIN (for himself and Mr. FLAKE) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 754, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2620. Mr. WHITEHOUSE (for himself and Mr. BLUNT) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 754, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2621. Mr. WYDEN (for himself, Mr. UDALL, Mr. BROWN, Mr. FRANKEN, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, and Ms. BALDWIN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 754, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2622. Mr. WYDEN (for himself, Mr. UDALL, Mr. BROWN, Mr. FRANKEN, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, and Ms. BALDWIN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 754, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2623. Ms. COLLINS (for herself, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. WARNER, and Mr. COATS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 754, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2624. Mr. MENENDEZ submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 754, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2625. Mr. JOHNSON (for himself, Mr. CARPER, Ms. AYOTTE, Mrs. McCASKILL, Ms. COLLINS, and Mr. WARNER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 754, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2626. Mr. WHITEHOUSE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 754, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2627. Mr. CARPER (for himself, Mr. JOHNSON, Ms. AYOTTE, Mrs. McCASKILL, Ms. COLLINS, and Mr. WARNER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 754, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2628. Mr. WYDEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the